

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVII.....No. 328

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Pierces Rustic Re-

REAT—1. O. U.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth

AV.—Boi Canotte. Matinee at 1½.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Thir-

teenth and Fourteenth streets.—Agnus. Matinee at 1½.

GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third

ST.—Das Stuetengast.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston

and Bleecker sts.—Aladdin the Second. Matinee at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—

Dixie. Afternoon and Evening.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street—

Merry Wives of Windsor. Matinee at 1½.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street—Italian

Opera—Grand Matinee.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth

street.—Our American Cousin. Matinee at 1½.

STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery.—Magical Repre-

sentations.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 51 Broadway.—King of Car-

rots. Matinee at 2½.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth

AV.—Romeo and Juliet. Matinee at 2.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—

Saratoga.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. corner

EIGHTH AV.—New Minstrelsy. Matinee at 1½.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery—

Grand Variety Entertainment. Matinee at 2½.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, St. James Theatre,

corner of 28th and Broadway.—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS,

Fourth street, near Broadway.—Day and Evening.

RAILEY'S GREAT CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE, foot

of Houston street, East River.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d st. and 4th

AV.—Grand Exhibition of Paintings.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway—

Science and Art.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, Nov. 23, 1872.

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THE SNOW-BOUND TRACKLAYERS IN MINNESOTA.—The great calamity considered imminent by our correspondence from the wilderness beyond the borders of Minnesota yesterday has happily been averted. The special despatches to the Herald, which we publish elsewhere to-day, relieve us of the uneasiness occasioned as to the fate of the eight hundred men whose lives were despaired of two days ago. It appears that after the most strenuous efforts the heroic relieving party from Winona succeeded in cutting through the frozen snow to the end of the track, near Sleepy Eye, and were finally enabled to rescue the suffering laborers from their perilous situation.

General Grant and His American Policy—Not Annexation, but a League of Independent Republics.

In the triumphant election of General Grant to the Presidential succession, with a majority of the States and a majority of the people, which make the event one of the most remarkable and impressive in our political history, all parties recognize him as the master of the political field, and all men appreciate his enlarged advantages and opportunities for a grandly successful administration. In the reconciliation of the South; in civil service reform; in such amendments of our financial system as experience has shown to be needful; in the extension of our commercial facilities and exchanges with foreign nations—upon each and all of these important questions he has an inviting task before him; but upon this still overshadowing question of "manifest destiny" he has to consider not only the grandest possibilities of success but the strongest temptations and the greatest dangers on the road to ruin.

These temptations and dangers, like serpents in a bank of flowers, lie coiled up in this American idea of "manifest destiny," or the continuing absorption of the territories of our surrounding neighbors. Upon this momentous subject the Chicago Tribune tells us that "it is given out that the leading policy of the government during the next four years will be the acquisition of foreign territory"—that "this means aggression, war, expenditure, increase of debt, the annexation of unwilling peoples and general disturbance and embroilments." The government programme, it is further intimated, does not for the present embrace the British North American possessions, but may be applied to the West Indies, to Mexico and to Central America. Our Chicago contemporary then proceeds to a general review of the subject, with a strong argument against further annexations, in most of which we concur, but which we here dismiss for certain reflections that have occurred to us in a glance at this attractive but perilous policy of territorial expansions from the past to the present and the future.

The entering wedge to this policy of annexation was applied by President Jefferson in his treaty with the First Napoleon—1803—for the acquisition of the vast territory of Louisiana, which included the Mississippi River and all the territory on the west side of it, from the British possessions on the north to the Gulf of Mexico, and to the Spanish possessions of that day in the west and southwest—a most valuable and desirable acquisition. Napoleon thus boasted of this session as a great achievement for France:—"I would that France should enjoy this unexpected capital (\$15,000,000—a great sum at that epoch), and that it may be employed in works beneficial to her marine." But Napoleon plumed himself upon this transfer of an empire for fifteen millions mainly upon this ground—"This acquisition of territory strengthens forever the power of the United States, and I have just given to England a maritime rival that will sooner or later humble her pride." Nor need anything further be said to vindicate this transaction on the part of France as a Napoleonic idea.

Jefferson, however, had his doubts upon the subject. In an instructive letter he remarks:—"The constitution has made no provision for our holding foreign territory, still less for incorporating foreign nations into our Union. The Executive, in seizing the fugitive occurrence which so much advances the good of their country, have done an act beyond the constitution." But, in throwing themselves upon the President and Congress would be approved. "We shall not," he said, "be disavowed by the nation, and their act of indemnity will confirm and not weaken the constitution, by more strongly marking out its lines." But this act of "indemnity," or contemplated amendment of the constitution, was never made. Jefferson's example has been regarded as sufficient authority for every annexation since made or proposed. Thus, Monroe's treaty with Spain (1819), by which we acquired the Territory of Florida, was not considered as involving any question of constitutionality. Indeed, the public necessities and advantages on both sides in regard to the cessions of Louisiana and Florida were held to be paramount and conclusive.

But our next annexation, that of Texas, under President Polk (March 1845), was a widely different affair. Involving a boundary dispute between the Republic of Texas and the Republic of Mexico, it was the annexation of a war with Mexico, in the first place, and of our late terrible civil war in the sequel. In our treaty of peace with Mexico (1848) we acquired, in addition to the disputed boundary of Texas, all that immense and wonderful Western region extending from Colorado to the Pacific, and the revival of the slavery agitation from these acquisitions carried us from the Kansas border war to old John Brown, to Fort Sumter and to Appomattox Court House. Three hundred thousand Union soldiers' graves, and a national debt of twenty-five hundred millions of money, attest to-day the cost of these annexations. This, too, after General Scott had declined the offer of Mexico itself, because of his fears of the slavery question. But our compensations from these new Territories have been so great and so amazing, and their promises for the future so glorious that our people were hungering for more territory till Mr. Seward's purchase of Alaska and his narrow escape from the volcanic island of St. Thomas. Then from this arctic and this tropical adventure there was a reaction, and it was made manifest in the significant opposition to General Grant's fascinating St. Domingo scheme. The people began to inquire, "If we annex all these outside barbarians, what can we do with them?" Hence the failure of St. Domingo, with all its birds of brilliant plumage, its coffee trees, banana groves and orange blossoms; and this fiasco should stand as a warning to the administration that the fever of annexation has died out in this country and that the American people have land enough and scope and verge enough for the largest designs in moral and material progress, and that we are safe only in holding our god Terminus to our present boundaries.

Our late terrible experience with fire and sword has taught us the wholesome lesson that we are not exempt from the perils of those internal discords suffered more or less by all other nations. Human nature and its frailties are everywhere the same. And what are the lessons which they teach us concern

ing this mania of annexation? The ancient Egyptians, the Assyrians, the Babylonians, the Medes and Persians, Greece, Carthage and Rome, all give us the same warning. The Kingdom of Israel tells us the melancholy story. King David, a successful warrior, enlarged his boundaries on every side, and the splendor and the glory of Solomon followed; but next came the revolt of the ten tribes, and then to Judah and Israel their civil wars, and then to both the foreign invader and conquest and captivity. And from the Saracens to the Turks, and from Charlemagne to the First Napoleon, and from him to Napoleon the Third, it is still the same suicidal folly of annexation, with the same penalties. Napoleon the First undertook the subjugation of Europe, and he died on the desolate rock of St. Helena. Napoleon the Third sighed for the enlargement of his Rhine frontier, and now he awaits in exile the doubtful chances of an imperial restoration.

Our white bear of Alaska has proved a white elephant; but he will pay for his keeping if we profit from his instructions and go no further after this will-o'-the-wisp of "manifest destiny." Let us suppose that we have annexed the Canadas and British Columbia, and Cuba and St. Domingo, and Mexico and Central America—for this is the manifest destiny of Mr. Seward—and let us suppose that all these countries and peoples, to the number of thirty or forty new States and Territories, are represented in Congress, what would follow? The confusion of tongues which dispersed the builders of Babel, for such a congress of lunatics could not hold together. Alaska has settled the business for us. We want no more annexations. Our country is large enough. To make it larger there can be neither unity nor harmony at the heart or extremities. Hence sectional quarrels, civil wars, dissolution and anarchy will come to plague us. General Grant's true American policy is to shut the door of annexation and to invite and encourage our neighbors, North and South, to follow our example of self-government. His aim should be a chain of independent American republics, on the land and the sea, from the Canadas to the Argentines, but all bound together in commercial reciprocities and in political objects for their common welfare and protection. Thus, with our own union of States, we may have the United States of Canada, and of the West Indies and of Mexico, and the republics of Central America—each free and independent, but all harmoniously working together as in a grand American Confederation. This, in our judgment, should be the American policy of General Grant. England, in Australia and in her New Dominion, is tending towards this solution of her colonial embarrassments, this settlement of independent, self-governing States; for England is adapting herself to the march of modern ideas. Give her, Mr. President, and Spain too, to understand that this is our American policy, and the way to Canadian and Cuban independence will be opened at Washington.

In any event, and for all useful or ornamental purposes, we have territory enough, exclusive of the four hundred and eighty-seven thousand square miles in Alaska, which go for nothing. We want no more. Our manifest destiny and our true glory will be achieved in assisting to build up around us an American cordon of republics, with ours, their eldest sister, as the head of the family; and this we would earnestly commend to him as the American policy of General Grant to the end of his administration. "Let us have peace" is his motto, and this is the policy of peace.

Book Pirates—How to Turn a Dishonest Penny.

"There be land sharks and water sharks—land rats and water rats," says Shakespeare, through the mouth of the Merchant of Venice. There are land pirates, water pirates and book pirates, and the latter are by no means the least despicable of the three. We have before us a gaudily covered book bearing the following upon its title page:—"Explorations in Africa, by Dr. David Livingstone and Others, Giving a Full Account of the Stanley-Livingstone Expedition of Search, Under the Patronage of the New York Herald, as Furnished by Dr. Livingstone and Mr. Stanley. Edited by L. D. Ingersoll. Union Publishing Company, 165 West Twenty-second street, Chicago. A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco." Upon the cover of the book is a gilt daub supposed to represent tropical foliage, lions, elephants, camels, Africans, European travellers, &c., and on the back the following:—"Africa: The Stanley-Livingstone Expedition. Illustrated."

We need scarcely say that this book is an unauthorized publication, made up wholly of extracts from old writings by Dr. Livingstone, the published letters of Mr. Stanley to the Herald and a few worn-out illustrations that have run their course for years through other works. Except where it quotes from Mr. Stanley or Dr. Livingstone the writing is the merest trash, and save in the reproduction of facts already published in the Herald, its stories are pure fiction. It is simply an attempt on the part of a sharp set of publishers to make a few dollars out of the magnificent achievements of Mr. Stanley by appropriating what is as honestly that gentleman's property as the watch in his pocket or the coat upon his back. Whoever may buy the book will find that he has parted with his money for a trashy rehash of the information already given to the public through the columns of the Herald, interspersed with a few stupid fictions.

The only book published by Mr. Stanley, and hence the only reliable history of his expedition, is from the press of Scribner, Armstrong & Co., 654 Broadway, and will be issued on Monday next. Dealers and individuals who buy any other will be simply imposed upon.

MANHATTAN MARKET, AT THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, NORTH RIVER, has demonstrated since its opening the necessity for an uptown market which has existed for years past. The dwellings of the bulk of the people always demonstrate the central location for such conveniences. Twenty years ago the downtown markets met every requirement. Now, however, as business absorbs the old residences and families seek houses further north, the ancient accommodation is to numbers a positive inconvenience. This is why the Manhattan Market is already a success, although not formally open an entire week.

The Wall Street "Corner" and the Arrest of Jay Gould.

The chapter of accidents furnishes a fresh and singular development of history in the latest Wall street sensation as narrated elsewhere in our columns. One balmy Saturday in the early part of last October the attractions of the race-course at Jerome Park withdrew from the busy whirl of Wall street the younger of that noble pair of brothers who have made themselves so famous in Erie and other speculations—viz., Messrs. Jay Gould and Henry N. Smith.

Companions in many a speculative campaign, they were "acrades ambo" (we will not give Lord Byron's translation) up to that unlucky Saturday, when their alliance was brought suddenly to an end. While Smith was disporting himself on the grand stand of the great metropolitan sporting ground Gould was in his office in Broad street, watching the stock indicator and spying out the plans of his speculative adversaries. He was then, as he had been for many a long day before, a "bear," and his many interests were so wrapped up in the market that he could not afford himself a holiday, as had his younger ally. His trusty scouts prowling around the Treasury in Washington startled him with important intelligence. The government had decided to and would on the next Monday relieve the money market with five millions of currency and five millions of gold Gould, and Smith had been locking up money to cause a fall in stocks. Here was a sudden danger to their plans. Such an efflux of money would ruin men operating on the "bear" side. Gould, foreseeing such a contingency, changed his position in a twinkling, covered his speculative sales of stocks and came out a "bull" with very long horns. Smith was away at the races all this time, and Gould was unwilling to close his contracts for him. Smith, learning of Gould's action, upbraided him with ingratitude. A quarrel was the result. The long-time friends became enemies. Smith remained a "bear" and Gould continued a "bull." In the course of the succeeding few weeks Gould joined a "pool" in North-western and cast his lot with the "bulls" as against the "bears," who included Smith. The "bulls" put up the stock to one hundred, causing heavy losses to Smith, who in revenge has turned over the books of the former firm of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co. to the President of the Erie Railway, and avows the embezzlement by Gould of many millions of Erie money. Gould is arrested and held to bail, but returns to Wall street and takes revenge in turn upon Smith by putting North-western shares to two hundred per cent. Such is the story. Smith, from a development of the passion which he acquired with the purchase of Goldsmith Maid, and which took him in an unlucky moment to the race track, is made a champion of the long-suffering stockholders of Erie, and becomes the latest of the curious "reformers" who have appeared on the political and financial stage during the last eventful twelvemonth.

Our City Affairs in the Next Legislature.

There is every indication of a sharp contest in Albany over our city affairs during the next legislative session. The republican politicians in New York desire to make their power supreme by adding to the federal patronage, which they already wield, the control of the municipal departments. They want the Police, the Health Board, the Street Cleaning Bureau, the Fire Department, Public Works, Public Parks, the Docks, the Department of Charities and Correction, the Law Department and all the other rich spoils of the city in their own hands, so that they may turn over to their own party the large majorities rolled up in former years for the democracy and build themselves up into a power greater than that of Tammany in its strongest days. There is a practical difficulty in their way. The Governor elect and the Mayor elect are reformers in fact, and are bent upon securing to New York a municipal government of concentrated authority and direct responsibility entirely independent of political considerations. Fresh from a victory over one dangerous political ring, they will use all their efforts and influence against the formation of another as perilous to the interests of the city as that which has just been destroyed. Thoroughly imbued with true democratic principles, they will oppose any laws which seek to deprive the people of self-government, or which afford facilities to corruption through complicated machinery and divided responsibility. Honest themselves, they know that directness and simplicity are the best means of securing honesty in others.

The State Legislature is largely republican, and on this fact the republican politicians rely for the consummation of their plans. The State Legislature was largely republican last year, and was equally notorious for its corruption with any of its infamous predecessors; but as the republican politicians have ample means at their command and as their schemes, if successful, would supply them with an unlimited capital in the shape of remunerative positions, it is regarded as rather favorable to their cause that the Senate of last Winter holds over and that a number of the old Assemblymen will again be in their places. The Ring programme is Napoleonic. It comprises the creation of four grand metropolitan commissions, on the principle of the old republican commissions which years ago laid the foundation for the muddled, irresponsible city government which alone rendered the enormous frauds of the old Ring possible. These commissions are to embrace, first, the Police, Sanitary, Charities and Correction and street cleaning duties; secondly, the Public Works, including parks, docks and street openings; thirdly, the Fire and Building Departments; fourthly, the Commission of Control, Audit and Apportionment. In order to prepare the public mind for these metropolitan commissions the idea of the union of New York, Brooklyn and Westchester in one great metropolitan government is being agitated, and the East River bridge is to be brought into service. The argument of the leaders of the movement is to be that the old commissions failed because the foolish concession was made of a mixed political construction, which, in fact, destroyed the harmony and efficiency of those bodies. They, therefore, boldly demand that the new commissions shall be wholly republican, and insist that, having the power, they should be allowed to take the responsibility of the future government of the metropolis. The scheme is

certainly comprehensive, and from a partisan point of view unassailable. Mayor Havemeyer is in the way; he is made the executive officer of the city, not of the metropolitan districts, and becomes only a figurehead to the government. Comptroller Green is inconvenient; he is swallowed up in a Board of which he will be welcome to remain a member if he chooses to be overshadowed by four republican politicians. Propriety will be strictly preserved. Honest government will be loudly advocated. Reformers will be duly honored. But, in the name of municipal reform, these metropolitan commissions will be insisted upon, and if created the city of New York will be handed over to a republican Ring whose power at least will cast the old Tammany Ring into the shade.

The Fruits of our Southern Policy—President Grant's Duty.

The unfortunate character of the reconstruction policy applied to the South by the republican majority in Congress is manifested in the political disturbances which have followed the elections in Louisiana, Alabama and other ex-rebel States. Under our system of government it has been our boast, justified by the experience of nearly a century, that our constantly recurring popular elections serve as a safety valve to political excitement, and that with the result of the appeal to the people all our troubles terminate. The defeated party, however strong, generally accepts the verdict of the majority and goes peacefully to work to repair its ill-fortune. In the States we have named the election has only been a farce, and a disgraceful conflict has arisen between the rival parties in defiance of the popular will. In some instances serious consequences are said to be threatened. The politicians elsewhere take sides in accordance with their affiliations, and help to aggravate the evil instead of endeavoring to remove it. The spectacle is one disgraceful to the nation, and illustrates the disordered condition of a large section of the country and the pressing necessity of a change in our Southern policy. In Louisiana the democrats, no doubt, carried the State by a small majority; but Governor Warmoth, fearing to be deprived of the fruits of the victory, or anxious to give his party yet greater power than it had been accorded by the people, has adopted a high-handed, even if a strictly legal course, by reconstructing the Board of Canvassers in such a manner as to exclude all who were opposed to his interests. The returns are alleged by this Board to show the election of certain judicial officers and civil and criminal sheriffs in New Orleans, who have been installed by force, and the Governor has convened the Legislature elect in extra session to commence on Monday, December 9. He appears not to be exceeding the bounds of his official power, and to be backed up by the Courts; nevertheless, his conduct seems to be needlessly arbitrary, and calculated to lead to much angry feeling and dangerous excitement. In Alabama two Legislatures are in session. The democrats claimed to have elected a majority of the members, who duly received their certificates of election; but on their way to Montgomery some of them were arrested by United States officers on charges of violating the election laws, and were carried off in another direction. The result was that the democratic or conservative members assembled at the State Capitol and organized as soon as a quorum arrived; while the republicans met in a court room, proceeded to fill vacancies, and called themselves the Legislature of the State. The Governor recognizes the conservatives, who no doubt have regularity on their side. The republicans, who claim to have been elected, had no resort except to appeal to the regularly constituted Legislature for their seats, occupied by democrats who held certificates of election. If they knew their appeal would be fruitless, that fact did not justify them in organizing a spurious Legislature. In Arkansas both parties claim to have elected their State ticket, and the report is that both parties will insist on being inaugurated.

Of course these controversies are looked upon from different standpoints by the rival political parties. The republicans, with a natural reliance upon the federal power, clamor for the interference of the President and the United States forces to back up their own side. The democrats denounce the republicans as usurpers, and call upon the people to stand by their rights. This condition of affairs is deplorable and disgraceful to the country. It is anarchy in at least three States; it may be worse if not speedily checked. The duty of the President appears to be plain. The States are independent and must take care of themselves. There are properly constituted authorities everywhere, and who they are must be decided by the State Courts. If any disturbances of the peace take place the State officers have the police and the militia at their backs to restore order and to enforce the laws. If their power should prove unequal to the task, they have the privilege of calling on the United States for help, and then the federal interference is constitutional and proper. President Grant has nothing to do but to await such a call. There has already been too much interference on the part of the general government with the Southern States, if not with other States, and the present disturbances are its natural result. We believe that President Grant desires to leave the Southern people in the future to manage their own affairs, and this is a good opportunity to inaugurate such a policy. If they choose to bring trouble upon themselves, they must be the sufferers; but it is certain that the politicians who are instrumental in doing so will be remembered and repudiated by the people. The Warmoths may triumph once, but their successful career will be of short duration. The best thing that can be done with Louisiana, Alabama, Arkansas and all such States is to leave them to fight their own political battles until they get weary of the contest and seek for peace. Federal interference would only aggravate the evil, and if left to themselves the people will find a speedy road out of the difficulty. They will not long suffer outwitting factions and ambitious politicians to plunge them into anarchy and to destroy their business and property. When President Grant makes it evident that he is resolved to trust the Southern States as they have trusted him, and to leave them as free from federal interference and special laws as are the other States of the Union, we shall soon have an

end of the present disgraceful scenes, and the verdict of the people at the polls will be accepted at the South as peacefully as at the North. It is only to be hoped that the President will be backed up by Congress in his new Southern policy. Nothing is more certain than that the past efforts at reconstruction have been a failure. For this, republicans and liberals, who are now in the opposition, are equally responsible, and hence they should unite in repairing the mischief they have jointly done.

Thiers and the Assembly.

Complete harmony has by no means been restored between the President of the French Republic and the Assembly. The latter body seem to grow tired of the exacting spirit manifested by the President in his dealings with them and the somewhat despotic tone he adopts in his speeches and messages. The truth is, Thiers knows that he is indispensable to the Assembly and is disposed to push his exaction of obedience to an ungenerous and injudicious length. There seems to be no sufficient reason to fear any very serious breach between the representative body and the Executive. There will no doubt be some sharp interchanges, but they will end, as on former occasions, in a reconciliation. It must be clear to the minds of all concerned that a falling out that would necessitate an appeal to the country would be equivalent to political suicide; for, as far as we can judge by the elections already held, an appeal to the people would almost certainly result in placing the power in the hands of the extreme republican party. Rather than run this risk both Thiers and they will settle their differences as soon as they have blown off a little steam. An attempt will be made to shut the President out of the debates in the Assembly, but he is not likely to acquiesce in an arrangement that would leave him without the means of exercising direct control over the actions of that body. But though there is a marked difference of opinion on these points it is not of sufficient importance to warrant the Assembly in disturbing the existing government, and we may therefore look forward to Thiers gaining another triumph over his opponents. All parties recognize the necessity of maintaining the President at the head of the government. It is even said that a proposition will be brought forward to elect him for four years. This would be the wisest course which the French people could adopt, as it would give them time to thoroughly test the value of this new institution, and would also allow them to be consolidated. We think that this course would tend to secure the permanence of the Republic infinitely better than the unwise efforts to declare it permanent by premature declaration of the Assembly. Thiers is willing to make concessions, but is indisposed to be cut off from the debates. The Left Centre has prepared a bill which, if adopted, would allow the country to replace the present Assembly gradually, and so prevent the shock that must result from a too sudden change of policy. There seems some danger in the proposed disfranchisement of the army, and we think the project a very unwise one, as being calculated to estrange the body upon which the Republic must depend for protection against both external and internal enemies. It is to be hoped, however, that the good sense and patriotism of all classes will support the Assembly in whatever acts it may think necessary to the well-being and safety of France. The negotiations with the President are still pending, but will, in all probability, reach a solution to-day.

THE LIL-FATED STEAMER MISSOURI has been heard from again, one of her boats, with four men, having reached land in safety. Those survivors happily diminish the death roll, although their description heightens the horrors of that awful calamity. From the account of the assistant engineer, who is among those saved, it appears that this boat launched out with eight men, but only half of them remain to tell the story of their terrible sufferings. The other four have perished. Two of these, becoming crazy with agony of mind and body, sought relief from their unspeakable misery by jumping overboard. The assistant engineer confirms the report of the confusion and mismanagement which attended the appalling disaster. The sufferings of the four survivors seem beyond human endurance. They had nothing to eat and nothing to drink for eight long, weary days and nights. It seems a miracle that they could withstand so long, in a small boat, the pitiless rage of wind and waves and the still more terrible rage of thirst and hunger.

THE WILMINGTON RAILROAD DISASTER—a special report of which we print elsewhere to-day—is but another instance of the insecurity of life and limb on our great highways. A train was started from Philadelphia for Wilmington, Del., at half-past eleven o'clock on Thursday night, but the engine attached to the train becoming disabled it was necessary to halt at one of the intervening places and procure another locomotive. This, of course, delayed the train. The second engine, however, failed to achieve sufficient speed to make up the lost time. Arriving at Ellerslie, a few miles from Wilmington, the conductor for the first time appears to have been reminded of the fact that an express train from Washington was then due and sent a flagman back to signal it to stop. The precaution came too late. On came the express at full speed. The engineer of the latter saw the swinging lantern of the flagman, but, being unable to stop the train within the distance between the two trains, his engine dashed into the rear cars of the standing local train, breaking them up and telescoping them in a frightful manner, crushing up the unfortunate passengers in their seats, killing two and bruising and maiming fifteen others.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—England's renewed active modern effort for the suppression of the African slave trade will be aided by the moral support and official sympathy of the Imperial German government—a vast gain to the cause of human freedom and civilization. The fact, which is made known by our Berlin telegram to-day, has been ascertained by the reply which has been sent to the Court of St. James from the Prussian capital in response to an application, made in the name of Queen Victoria, proposing an allied joint action in this direction. The German consul's serving in Africa and at Zanzibar will be immediately instructed as to the intention of Her Majesty's